

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING **STORES.**

York HAMS.
Roll BUTTER.
Topocon BUTTER.
French BUTTER.
Err's COCOA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
Plenic TONGUES.
MAOKEREL in 5th Time.
RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Crystallized FRUITS.

SAVORY & MOORE'S New Infant FOOD.
BARNES & Co.'s JAMS.
Potted MEATS.
PATE DE FOIS GRAS.
Swiss MILK.

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.
COOKING STOVES.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
WINES, &c.

GILBERT'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pte. & Qts.
SACCONE'S MANZANILLA.
SACCONE'S Old Invalid PORT.
Old Bourbon WHISKY.
BURN'S Old Irish WHISKY.
Royal Glendee WHISKY.
MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

—FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.
CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints....."21 " " 2 "

Dubos Fères & de Gernon & Co.
BORDEAUX CLARETS and
WHITE WINES.

Daxier's Celebrated 'Barley Bree'
WHISKY, —\$72 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 16, 1884. 1187

To Let.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE in CASTLE ROAD No. 1.
Apply to the SPANISH PROCONSUL, No. 14, Castle Road. Terms moderate. Possession on the first of the month.
Hongkong, February 6, 1886. 255

TO LET.

THE 'EYRIE' PEAK FURNISHED.
Apply to
BRILLIANT & Co.
Hongkong, March 19, 1886. 571

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

A Desirable RESIDENCE in RICHMOND TERRACE.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, March 12, 1886. 512

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK, Good TENNIS GROUND attached.
Apply to
DENNIS & MOSCOP.
Hongkong, January 23, 1886. 192

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLEGE CHAMBERS,'
By 'BURNER' YIELD, POOLYUUM,
Nos. 2, 4 and 6, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, March 3, 1886. 433

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Polyhymnia, Captain BARNES, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned, before Noon on the 25th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 25th Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. this afternoon.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 22, 1886. 505

STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, Havre, Bordeaux and Antwerp, ex Steamships *Yorvick* and *Diamond*, ex Steamships *Yorvick* and *Diamond*, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 10 a.m. To-day (Monday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday the 25th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at 1 cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Wednesday, the 31st March, or they will not be recognized.

Notices to Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Ningchow*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned, before Noon on the 25th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 25th Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. this afternoon.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday the 25th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at 1 cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Wednesday, the 31st March, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, March 22, 1886. 585

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Wingsang*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, March 23, 1886. 597

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.
Manager, NIEL O'BRIEN.

Patron: HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, THE HON. W. B. MARSH, C.M.G.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE

MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING,
the 25th March, 1886.

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY!

'MADAME FAVART,'
'MADAME FAVART.'

RICH AND COSTLY WARDROBE.

Conductor, Signor M. A. VALENZA.

By kind permission of Colonel FOSTER and Officers, the Band of the 56th Regt. will play Appropriate Selections during the evening.

Doors open at 8.30. Overture at 9 precisely.

Box Plan now open at KELLY & WALSH'S (LIMITED).
Hongkong, March 25, 1886. 602

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the Productions of the 'CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED,' can henceforward be obtained by Retail, FOR OASH, at No. 2, PAUL STREET, at the same prices as at the REFINERY; or Retail Orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applications forwarding their Monthly Requirements in writing direct to the REFINERY at East Point.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, July 27, 1885. 1262

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist.

(Formerly Assistant to Dr. ROBERTS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROBERTS, No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families. Sole Address
2, DUDDELL STREET.
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

Mr. Andrew Wind,
NEW AGENT, &c.

21, PARK ROW, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Batavia, &c., via Saigon.	Borneo (s)	Swart.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About March 27.
Bombay, via Straits.	Zambesi (s)	Edmond.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 1, at 3 p.m.
London, and Ports of Call.	Clyde (s)	Edmond.	Butterfield & Swire.	March 31.
via Suez Canal.	Menelaus (s)	Vimont.	Messageries Maritimes.	April 6, at noon.
Marseilles, &c., via Saigon.	Ava (s)	W. Malcolm.	O. & O. S. N. Co.	April 3, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	Belge (s)	Webster.	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	April 14, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	Sussex.	Webster.	Butterfield & Swire.	March 29, at daylight.
Shanghai, via Amoy.	Prometheus (s)	d'A. St. Croix.	Farquhar, Matheson & Co.	March 31, at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.	Wingsang (s)	Webster.	Douglas, Laprak & Co.	March 28, at 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.	Namoa (s)	Webster.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	March 27, at 5 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne, &c.	Albania (s)	Arthur.	Butterfield & Swire.	March 27, at 4 p.m.
Trieste, &c.	Poseidon (s)	G. Donckels.	O. Bachrach.	April 2, at noon.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position PER LAST REPORT.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.						
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	60,000	125	125	\$4,500,000 For equalization of 100 shares of 500,000	\$22 div., & 10% bonus 1 year to Dec. 31 '85	187 1/2 prem., cash, buyers
INSURANCES.						
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	200	50	Tls. 812,639.30	Tls. 20 p. sh. for 1884	Tls. 300 per share
Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000	20	20	50,000 Tls.	3,059.70	Tls. 125 "
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	2,000	1,250	125	575,000	439,093.41	31 p. sh. 1884
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	83,250	25	644,000	200,773.71	18 1/2 p. annuities
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	250	50	155,000	465,214.43	10 1/2 %
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.	1,500	1,000	200	28,711.50	2,868.89	5 % for 1885
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	250	50	1,000,000	283,482.55	\$7.40 for '84
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100	50	566,700	228,611.67	6 % for 1884
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.						
H.K. & M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	8,000	100	75	300,000	31,522.05	8 1/2 half year
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	50	50	86,764.16	402.22	10 % and 2 1/2 %
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited	18,387	10	10	...	117.16	7 % for 1884
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	3,500	100	all	...	...	25 discount
MISCELLANEOUS.						
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	125	125	18,000	6,551.587	1/2 half year
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited.	5,000	10	10	9,177.31	102.7	10 % and 2 1/2 %
New Shares.	1,000	100	100	...	1,175.00	Old, \$3
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	1,000	100	50	...	13,451.51	New, \$3
China Sugar Company, Limited.	9,000	100	100	...	1,125.80	1210 per share, cash, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250	100	100	30,000	690.60	1210 " " " "
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	6,000	60	60	6,000	1,004.625	475 " " " "
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000	100	100	...	...	475 " " " "
Perak Tin Mining & S'ing Co.	5,000	100	all	...	...	35 " " " "
Singapore Tin Mining Co. (S'ing)	2,000	100	all	...	...	49 " " " "
Punjab & Songhie Doo Saman Mining Co.	40,000	10	5	...	...	601 " " " "
H'kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,000	50	all	...	...	Par, no final
H. & M. Glass Manufacturing Co.	4,000	50	50	...	...	...
LOANS.						
Chinese Imperial 1881	3,563,771	500	all	...	...	First year
" " 1884	27,900	500	all	...	...	June 1884
" " 1884	27,900	500	all	...	...	March 15
" " 1884	27,900	500	all	...	...	June 30
" " 1884	27,900	500	all	...	...	Oct 15
Sugar Debentures, 1889	600	500	all	...	...	June & Decem.

A. G. STOKES, Share Broker.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, On account of the concerned,

TO-MORROW,
FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at Noon, at the Godowns of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, West Point.

Ex Steamship *Thames*,
FANCY COLOURED SILKS, FANCY SILK BROCADES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK CORDS, SILK BRAIDS.

And
A VARIETY OF OTHER SILK GOODS.

The Above are sound, with the exception of a few pieces, which are more or less damaged by sea water.

All Lots with all faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.
E. JONES HUGHES, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 25, 1886. 611

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. QUELCH & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at SWATOW,

TO-MORROW,
the 26th March, 1886, at 4 p.m. (For account of the concerned),

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP 'BRECOSHIIE,'
now lying at the White Rocks, near Swatow.

Also,
THE CARGO
that may be on Board at time of Sale.

THE STEAMER and CARGO will be SOLD SEPARATELY.

TERMS.—Cash on the fall of the hammer.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 25, 1886. 608

ATHLETIC SPORTS.
THE THREE-MILE RACE, which was POSTPONED from Tuesday last, on account of the weather, will take place on the CRICKET GROUNDS on SATURDAY NEXT, the 27th Instant, at 5 p.m., after the BOYS' SPORTS.

Post Entries will be received.
H. F. HAYLLAR, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 25, 1886. 613

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
A MEETING of MEMBERS of the CLUB, interested in the Importation of SUBSCRIPTION GREENS for the Race Meeting of 1887, will be held at the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, the 31st Inst., at 4 p.m.

J. GRANT, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, March 25, 1886. 609

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship *Zambesi* will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, 1st April, at 3 p.m.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, March 25, 1886. 612

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
THE GOOD-WILL and Valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, &c., &c., belonging to the Business of the late WILLIAM DOLAN, Sail-maker, Ship-chandler.

The Undersigned, the Executor of the Estate of the said WILLIAM DOLAN, deceased, will Receive offers for this Valuable Property until Noon on the Fifth day of April, 1886.

TERMS.—Cash on completion of the Sale, which shall be completed within one week after the acceptance by the Undersigned of offer.

W. H. RAY, Executor of W. DOLAN's Estate.
Hongkong, March 25, 1886. 610

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

OARONDELET, American ship, Capt. W. F. Sutton.—Messageries Maritimes.
ELLEN A. ROAD, British ship, Capt. N. B. Hatfield.—Order.

FREDRIK, German steamer, Captain H. Breck.—Wieler & Co.
FRED. P. LITCHFIELD, American barque, Capt. Samuel Bartlett.—Order.

FREEMAN, American barque, Capt. M. L. Howes.—H. J. H. Hipp.
HYDRA, German barque, Captain Binga.—Gonsalves & Co.

LARABACA, British barque, Captain G. F. Graham.—Captain.
MELBREE, British barque, Captain W. Lightbody.—Melchers & Co.

MERON, American ship, Captain T. B. Glove.—Melchers & Co.
TAIHOW, British steamer, Captain J. Newton.—Yuen Fat Hong.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.

March 24, 1886:—
Quarta, German steamer, 773, T. G. Kook, Saigon March 19, Rice & Paddy.—EDUARD SCHULMANN & Co.

March 25:—
Ningpo, British steamer, from Whampoa. Bethwell Castle, British steamer, 1,653, Ted, Saigon March 20, Rice and Paddy.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Anson, German steamer, 396, E. Aerobee, Pakhoi March 20, and Hoihow 23, General.—WIELER & Co.

His agent of the P. M. S. Co. informs us that the Co.'s s.s. *City of Peking*, with San Francisco dates to the 3rd inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and will sail for this port to-morrow.

The Russian man-of-war *Serov*, Commander Sushkoff, arrived here to-day from Singapore, and is to join the Russian squadron on the station. She exchanged salutes with the Fort and Commodore Morant on her arrival.

The steamship *Broomfield* has now been wholly abandoned, the Captain and crew arriving here from Swatow this morning in the *Glenary*. The British gunboat *Zephyr*, which had been sent to guard the vessel from looters, also returned to port to-day. The wreck will be sold at Swatow to-morrow.

The friends of the Colonial Chaplain (Rev. Mr. Jennings) subscribed the sum of £96 as a testimonial prior to his departure for England, and this amount was presented to him on Monday evening by the Hon. T. Jackson in the form of nine £10 circular notes and six sovereigns. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings left here for England in the *Saghalien* on Tuesday last.

The *Sin Pau* of the 12th February, in a leading article, protests against the ingratitude of Chinese Ministers abroad and their idea of making money out of their posts, whereby China is made contemptible in the eyes of foreigners. The Head of the Upper House in a certain capital, the writer says, gets £120,000 a year and is content to spend as much again on the expenses of his office!! The enormous number of hangers on that accompany every new minister is also mentioned. On They are not taken because of their special ability for any post, but obtain their places by intrigue, or private influence, or friendship, or bribery. Their only qualification is their shameless effrontery, or even their sycophancy or constant flattery. Their sole idea in braving the long voyage is after three years to come home with a lot of money and always hundreds of applicants for a place in an envoy's retinue. But, as China's foreign relations, even her tranquillity, depend on her Ministers, instead of a crowd of useless hangers on to excite the derision of our neighbours, men of special attainments should be carefully selected and well paid so as to be in a position to spend money. It is better to have none at all to have too many subordinates.

A NOVELTY in pianoforte manufacture may now be seen at the premises of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. It consists of a patent invented by Mr. Kemp (manager of Messrs Chappell & Co.'s works, and father of Mr. A. H. Kemp of this place), by which the cottage piano can be turned into a harmonium. The combination is called the Patent Zolian Pianoforte, and the sustaining tone of the reed organ is obtained, at the will of the performer, by simply pressing a pin. This raises the reed-keys on a level so as to be acted upon by the fingering of the ivory keys; and as the reed-keys are directly under the ivory key-board, the double string-and-reed tone is thus obtained. The chief advantage of this invention over former attempts is, that the pianoforte action can be used quite independently of the supplemental reed-notes, so that the combined or distinct tones can be produced as desired. The cost of this improved instrument is not much greater than an ordinary piano, while the simplicity of the invention will commend it to those who desire to have the tone of the harmonium occasionally. In the ports, and at the Philippines, such a combination should, we fancy, become very popular; and we believe that the instrument is not likely bound to get out of order.

A PORTUGUESE couple in this Colony have apparently since their marriage a few weeks ago, been living on very bad terms, not with the proverbially troublesome mother-in-law, but with the father of the bride. Their quarrelling finally became so serious that the police authorities had to be called in by the bridegroom, and on his complaint the troublesome father-in-law was arrested on a charge of using abusive and insolent language whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. The complainant, whose name is Carlos Jorge da Rocha, on the case being called at the Police Court to-day, said he lived at No. 23 Shelley Street. He married defendant's daughter Maria Luiza on 7th February, and took her to the house in which he now lived. Three days after the marriage he left his house and went to the house of his father-in-law, but made a very short stay there, for the next morning his father-in-law got hold of a revolver and wanted to shoot the happy couple, calling out for cartridges. After their removal to their own residence Mr. da Rocha and his wife suffered no serious interference from the father-in-law, Lourenço Manoel Baptista, till Monday last, when Mr. Baptista sent for his son-in-law and told him that if he did anything against him he would kill him and his wife at Macao. Before the marriage Mr. da Rocha said he had had no quarrel with his future father-in-law, but since that event took place he had been annoyed by several letters sent to him by his father-in-law. The case was remanded till Monday, the defendant being required to find bail in two guineas of £100.

CHINESE priests are apparently not over scrupulous in exacting payment for the worship they have performed, and two of them to-day were smartly fined at the Police Court for the rough and ready manner in which they sought to exact money which they alleged was due for worship performed. Accompanied by two suspicious characters the priests made their way on board a boat lying at Hungnam, and disembarked from the owner 10 taels, and 18 candarins, which one of them said was due to his mother for worship performed for the benefit of the boat-owner. The boat-owner was loth to recognise his indebtedness for such spiritual favour, and judging that the four men might easily overpower him cried for help from the police. By their aid the four men were arrested, and were brought up at the Police Court to-day, where one of the priests was ordered to find two sureties to be of good behaviour for twelve months, while the other three had to find two sureties of £5 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

RESIDENCE in Kowloon does not seem to be very safe, at least for natives, for within the last week or two desperate attempts at highway robbery and burglary have come within the notice of the police. On Saturday week, about midnight, as stated in a previous issue, four men with lighted torches broke open the door of a house there and effected an entrance into the dwelling. The occupant, who was lying in bed, jumped up when he heard the noise, and saw the men invade his residence. One of the four men, with a knife in his hand, seized him and pushed him against the bed, and threatened him that if he spoke or cried out they would do for him. This man, who seemed to be the leader of the band, also rubbed something like pepper into his eyes and mouth. The pepper did not blind the occupant so much that he was not able to see what was going on and he had to be a helpless spectator of the rifling of his boxes, from which were extracted clothing and money to the value of \$50. After hearing evidence at great length, Mr. Mitchell-Jones to-day committed the leader of the gang, Lo Kam Hung, for trial at the next Criminal Session, the case against other two who were arrested, Chan Ashing and Fong A Sing, being remanded for a week. Another equally desperate robbery occurred on Wednesday last in broad daylight. About four o'clock in the afternoon as a man and a woman were going from Yau-ma-tei to Kowloon, they were set upon by two men who were lying hid in one of the creeks near Ma-tau-wan. The two men rushed forth from their lurking-places and set upon the defenceless man and woman who were walking along the road. One of them presented a double-barrelled pistol at the man and demanded all he possessed, while the other set about robbing the woman of everything of value in her possession. The cries of the assaulted persons reached the ears of lookungs who made for the scene. Ere they arrived, however, the two men had got all they wanted and had taken to their heels. The lookungs gave chase and were fortunately able to get hold of one of the robbers, who will be tried at the next Criminal Session. The other has not yet been caught.

In advocating the introduction of railways into Siam, the Bangkok *Advertiser* says:—But where is the money to come from to build railroads? Foreigners take care of the great steam lines, which ply between Bangkok, Hongkong and Singapore, and surely if railroads are to be a paying enterprise, foreigners will be ready to invest at least as much as we are, or even take the whole responsibility of the works if they can be found trustworthy and skilful business financiers to manage them. There is British money enough wanting places of safe investment, to make a network of railroads for all Siam, and certainly among the Europeans, Germans, English, Scotch, Chinese, &c., in Siam employ, there ought to be trustworthy men to lead off in R.R. enterprise, as well as in gold-mining, which at present finds warm supporters.

A WRITER in the *Daily Telegraph* in an article on the opening of the Mersey Tunnel ascertained the following facts regarding over sea and railway freight:—A corn merchant the other day imported a cargo of wheat from Egypt. A sack of this had to be sent ten miles from Liverpool, and there was a heavy charge for conveyance stood when the wheat was delivered: Freight from Egypt, say, 3,500 miles, sixpence; cartage from Liverpool, ten miles, 2s. 6d. A merchant assures me that he can bring him from a point hundreds of miles the other side of China, almost as cheaply as from the heart of Chekiang. To day I learn at the office of the White Star Line that the freight of wheat from New York to Liverpool is 2½d. a bushel—a price, I was assured, that pays nobody, neither corn grower, merchant, shipper, nor agent, though it did enable the poor man to get the wheat through to be sold for a penny of the best bread the world produces for a penny.

THE Mainichi-Shimbun has the following strange and wholly incredible story:—We had thought that with the establishment of the Prefecture of Okinawa the burning question between this country and China, as to the Rikyu Islands, was dropped for good. But it seems we were mistaken. An American official of the Korean Government Mr. (Judge?) Denny, who came to Japan some time ago by way of China, made a curious statement to the Japanese Government to the effect that he had been instructed by Li Hung-Chang to inform the Government at Tokyo on his arrival here that the Peking Government insists that the hereditary rule of the descendants of King Chiu-San be maintained on the islands, but as it appears to us that the exclusive of the islands has been created a peer, it lies with our Government to decide whether the hereditary government of Kikishu should be continued or not. The Chinese Government apparently meditates the establishment of a dual protobrotherhood over the islands, but our Government will not for a moment entertain a proposal so devoid of all reason.—*Japan Mail*.

THE Viceroy of India's visit to Burma (says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*) is made the subject of a virulent tirade against the English, in the Native Indian newspapers, by whom Lord Dufferin is also attacked. In all his acts hitherto, he is said to have shown but little consideration for native interests, while much of the merit which has gained him a reputation in England, is conspicuous by its absence since his arrival in India. He is, of course, in the opinion of the sapient native writers, immeasurably inferior, in administrative achievement, to Lord Ripon, but he is a social success; and his policy has been regulated by considerations rather for the Europeans, than native interests; he has placed his own countrymen rather than the natives, except in the matter of the Income Tax, by which he has equally caused discontent to both. Of course, the stock argument is used, that if he is wise he should take advantage of the English, and not the English, in standing in a peculiar position in relation to Russia, and other foreign powers. We can understand the hints which are meant to be conveyed by such words; the ring of sedition is hardly smothered by the thin veil of the motive, and the sentiment about native feeling, natives bearing their lot with patience, and resignation, &c., is hardly compatible with facts. The strained relations between the two races seem to be increasing, rather than diminishing, notwithstanding all the favors shown to Natives. The following in the *Indian Mirror's* estimation, are the leading features of Lord Dufferin's administration so far. First, to strengthen the defenses of the Indian frontier; and second, to annex neighboring States in order to afford him the means of satisfying the cravings of the famished working-men of England. If this be said by the leading native paper of Bengal, what is to be expected of the lower class journals? Even yet, the wisdom of annexing Upper Burma is not admitted; the act is said to have been committed merely to benefit the English mercantile interest, to provide high, and remunerative employment for Mr. Colquhoun, and perhaps, a few other Europeans, who were hungry for the loaves and fishes of Indian colonial life. Lord Dufferin may say he is another Lord Dalhousie, but, of course, he is not of the stuff which Lord Dalhousie was made, for he does not possess any part of the strength that famous ruler had, he would hardly be led by Sir Rivers Thompson, Mr. Justice Cunningham, or even Dr. Hunter. Yet God and little fishes, what tonight, and keep perception, do our educated Bengali Editors possess, to be able thus to pass judgment upon our able Viceroy.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifteenth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Chinese Insurance Company was held in the Co.'s Head Office, Queen's Road Central, this forenoon. Those present were:—Messrs H. Fies (Chairman), M. Grote, J. A. dos Remedios, C. P. Chater, J. B. Elias, and Lee Tsok Cheong, Directors; A. S. Cohen, J. F. C. de Rosa, N. J. Ezra, P. Jordan, J. Goossens, J. T. Chater, T. I. Ross, A. E. Vasscher, V. C. da Rocha, Wo Hang, and S. G. Gower (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting, The Chairman said:—The Report for 1885 has been in your hands for some time, and with your permission we will take it as read. The result of the year's working is a great disappointment to your Directors, as they were in hopes from the considerable increase of premium income, that they would have been able to show much more favorable accounts at the close of the year. The class of insurance taken by us as underwriters has been especially good, but the losses experienced of first-class ships and steamers have been unusually large, and the losses of second-class ships and steamers have been very heavy. I hold in my hand a list of 25 vessels, all 100 Tons and A1 at Lloyd's, or 3/4 L.L. in Veritas, the oldest of which is 10 years old, on which we have made our chief losses, and any shareholder who is interested may see it. We have not met with a similar amount of loss in any of these vessels, and as will be seen by the increased sum paid for re-insurance premium, we have been almost too cautious in re-insuring the greater portion of all risks we do not think quite first-class. Since the date of the report we have paid \$25,000 for first-class risks, and \$100,000 for second-class risks, and we have on the credit side salvages to the value of \$100,000 more than at same date in 1885, about \$5,000 in all. If our shareholders will give us their business and encourage their friends to do the same we may hope to see a further improvement in the amount of premium collected, and if we escape severe losses one year's satisfactory working will be sufficient to enable the company to pay a much larger bonus. There is nothing in the accounts I need specially mention, but I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

No questions being asked, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and seconded by Mr. Grotto, and the motion was carried unanimously. The Chairman, Mr. Bollois, our Chairman for the past year, having resigned his seat on his departure for Europe, Messrs C. P. Chater and Elias joined the Board, and I have much pleasure in proposing the confirmation of their election. Mr. Jordan seconded, and the motion was unanimously approved. On the motion of Mr. Grotto, seconded by Mr. Cohen, the retiring Directors, Messrs Remedios and Lee Tsok Cheong, were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Remedios proposed that Messrs L. Hanchild and Thos. Arnold be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. T. Chater, and carried unanimously. The Chairman, Mr. Grotto, then said that in the business before the meeting, The Dividend warrants will be ready on the 1st April.

THE POLICE STATIONS OF HONGKONG.

It may be thought that the present moment, when the Colony is about to be plunged in debt, for the first time in its history, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to carry out the expensive public works now in hand, for water supply and defenses, is not a very propitious one for advocating a further expenditure of public funds. It is, however, at such times as this that our financial affairs, when every consideration has apparently been

the way to the ever-increasing demands for the Taitan works and the fortifications, that our finances are the most liable to fall into the error of carrying out a 'penny wise and pound foolish' policy as regards all other demands upon the public purse. One of the most pressing needs in the Colony at the present time is the need of improved and increased accommodation for our Police Force. In the Police Report for last year, the Captain-Superintendent stated that the various stations 'had suffered a great deal from the want of the Colonial funds. A Stanley Station having, through want of money, been for nearly two years unavailable, was in July last handed back to the Police, but the summer rains soon showed the upper floor to be comparatively uninhabitable from leakage. Subsequent defects have been developed, which plainly show that the building of the upper story many years ago was not carried out efficiently, with the probable result that it must be taken down and rebuilt before the building is really habitable.'

Whichever Station is notoriously unhealthy, while Aberdeen is known to be nothing but a fever ward. A new station is sadly wanted at the latter place, the present quarters being only an old Chinese joss-house. The chief difficulty at all the stations is to find suitable quarters for married men. The only stations where accommodation can now be found for a married sergeant or constable, are Nos. 1 and 4, and Wanchai; this of course is without counting the Inspectors' quarters at West Point, Wanchai and the chief stations. There are at present in the Police Force married sergeants and constables, and of these only four can be accommodated in Police quarters, the other nine having to find lodgings outside. Great difficulty is experienced in finding suitable quarters for a married couple, even supposing that more were provided for the allowances granted by government, viz. fifteen dollars; and even when fairly good quarters are obtainable, they are frequently at some distance from the station to which the officer is attached. It is scarcely to be expected that the constables engaged to keep the two men in the Police for fifteen years, will all look forward to a life of celibacy for that period, and out of every hundred men we might fairly expect that twenty would wish to marry. If such station were provided with accommodation for married men, the Police Force would be a more efficient body, and the routine of duty at the various outposts could then be applied alike to married and single men, which is at present impossible. The late change in the terms under which the new members of the Force are engaged; the long term of years, and the low rate of pension, and the low rate of exchange, 3/3d., at which they can remit to friends at home, have rendered the service much less popular than it once was. The Hongkong Police Force has always borne the highest character for efficiency, and for the high character of its members, and it is essential to our safety that the Force should continue to bear the same high character for efficiency and readiness to act in any sudden emergency. It would never do to allow this department to deteriorate and become disintegrated and broken up, as has happened so unfortunately to the Shanghai Force. A large number of the older members of the Hongkong Force will be leaving the Colony during the next few years, and if we are to maintain the same high morale amongst the new recruits, it is essential that the Force should be well and one of the most important items in such treatment is to provide them with wholesome and suitable quarters. Many of the buildings at present in use are not by any means healthy, while most of them are totally inadequate to the requirements of the department.

THE SPANIARDS IN MINDANAO.

The following news collected from our Manila exchanges, may be of interest to our readers. It appears that Datto Utto, one of the native chiefs of Mindanao, had had some misunderstanding with the Spaniards there, and as it is supposed, through his influence, his followers were instructed to do everything they could to disturb the Spaniards residents, setting fire to private dwellings and public institutions, massacring people in the market place; and now they are all in an open rebellion against the Spanish authorities.

From news from Cottabato to the 11th inst., the *Comercio* learns that since the 8th inst. nothing but quarrels and quarrels have taken place there. On the 8th, the 2nd Battalion *Buzco* arrived at Cottabato, from Boat. The troops were in excellent spirits. The Moros would not dare to come out from the woods, limiting themselves to keeping up a desultory fire from their hiding place and owing to the work connected with the construction of the barracks and fortification to be done without, over the soldiers were wounded, one of whom died from the effects of his wounds. Of the crew of the vessel, from the 3rd ult. to the 8th instant, only 2 sailors and one marine were wounded. There were concentrated in Tumbao 300 more left in the *Volantes*; the provisions and munitions of war are sufficient, and the operations were to be commenced on the 18th or 19th instant.

The *Forerunner* of *Vizcaya* of the 14th inst. says that news received by the *Comercio* from the 11th inst., that the 2nd Battalion *Buzco* arrived at Cottabato, from Boat. The troops were in excellent spirits. The Moros would not dare to come out from the woods, limiting themselves to keeping up a desultory fire from their hiding place and owing to the work connected with the construction of the barracks and fortification to be done without, over the soldiers were wounded, one of whom died from the effects of his wounds. Of the crew of the vessel, from the 3rd ult. to the 8th instant, only 2 sailors and one marine were wounded. There were concentrated in Tumbao 300 more left in the *Volantes*; the provisions and munitions of war are sufficient, and the operations were to be commenced on the 18th or 19th instant.

THE MANSLAUGHTER ON THE SHAU-KI-WAN ROAD.

An adjourned inquest was held this afternoon (23rd) at the Magistrate's before the Coroner (Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Jones) and a jury composed of Messrs C. Grant, S. S. Lowe and A. Fosses, into the circumstances attending the death of Sham Ashu, the blind fiddler who died from wounds inflicted by a man who attacked and robbed him in a ravine off the Shau-ki-wan Road on the 23rd instant.

Mr. Marques, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, said he found two incised superficial wounds on his right side, one a little below the right ear and another in the middle of the right side of the neck. Near the left shoulder blade, there was a deep wound, about an inch in length. On opening the thoracic cavity, he found both lobes of the left lung had been wounded, and the cavity full of blood. These wounds corresponded to that outside. Death was caused by hemorrhage due to the wound of the lung. The wound might have been caused by a dagger or small knife.

As for the deceased's companion, he was a fortune teller. He knew the deceased; his name was Sham Ashu, and he was 33 years of age. He and deceased were partners. He was wholly blind of one eye, and partially of the other. On the 23rd instant, about half past twelve, they left Shau-ki-wan, and about one o'clock they got to the Bridge near Quarry Bay, where there is a stream, and they went to wash their faces. While there, one man came and seized him by the queue and another pushed the deceased down. The man who seized him pulled him about and opened his jacket to look for his purse, and when he resisted, the man gave him a blow on the nape of the neck, cutting him, and in resisting further, his hands were cut. He then got away and ran to Quarry Bay for assistance, and when he got back he found the man there and deceased lying in the middle of the road. At Shau-ki-wan they had made 160 cash; an ordinary day's earnings were 200 cash. Deceased had an umbrella and a bangle. In reply to the jury, the witness said he did not know of any one having a grudge against the deceased. Duncan Brown said he was a sugar broker at the Taihook Sugar Refinery. On Tuesday last, about a quarter to one o'clock, he saw the last witness coming along the road and heard him calling out. He saw he had been assaulted, and he then went along the road and saw the man lying in the water course, with the water flowing over him. He saw two or three wounds on his neck. On his way to the spot, he saw two men running up the face of the hill. He lifted the deceased's head out of the water, and went back to the house to get a gun or revolver to pursue the men. He saw the man who was dressed in dark blue clothes. He went right up over the hill after the men, but he never saw them again.

John Blake, engineer at the Taihook Sugar Refinery, gave evidence as to seeing Lai Ahn running along the road giving the alarm and also to seeing the two men run up the hill. One of them was dressed in a light blue suit and the other in a dark blue suit. He also saw two of the Chinese running along the road, and saw one of them fire a revolver at the retreating men. He afterwards picked up the knife in Court out of the ground, which was the knife used by the Chinese who had taken part in the assault.

A Chinese who had taken part in the assault also gave evidence. He said when he got to the top of the hill the lookungs would not go further as they missed the men they were pursuing. Witnesses asked how the lookungs gave him a revolver to pursue the men, he said he saw the men who might pursue the men further, but he would not.

His Worship said if this witness's statement were true the lookungs did not seem to have been very energetic in pursuing the men. Inspector Swanton said they could not have pursued the men as the place was full of quarries, and they had missed the men.

Mr. Blake said the Chinese witness was ahead of the lookungs in pursuing the men up the hill, but when he got to the top of the hill he stopped as if afraid.

Inspector Swanton said he was in charge of the inquest, and he had examined the deceased as soon as he got to the station and found no property on him. He also suggested that the interpreter should give some evidence with respect to the practice amongst the Chinese of cutting off the queues, as in the case of the deceased's queue had been cut off near the head, and in the Wong-mei-chong case, one of adultery, the man's queue had been cut off in the same manner.

Bodoll Lee Yuen, the interpreter, said it was a practice amongst Chinese if a man was guilty of any offence, his friends or the husband of the woman with whom the adultery had been committed, to cut off the man's queue near the root, and give him a beating.

His Worship having summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of murder against some persons, persons unknown, adding that they thought the Chinese witness was not to blame for not pursuing the men further. His Worship said he had at first thought the lookungs were not energetic enough, but he could quite understand that if this place were rocky and full of quarries, and the men being some distance, that they could easily do so.

The Jury then withdrew their rider, saying that they did not understand that the men were not going up the hill.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir George Phillips, Chief Justice.)

Thursday, March 25.

A DISPUTED CLAIM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

This was an action raised by Li Ping & Co. against the Insurance Company of 1877 in Hongkong, claiming \$9,704 47 and interest on the sum of \$10,000, the amount of a fire insurance policy granted by the defendants on the 19th August 1884, the suit arising out of a fire which occurred at No. 11 Bonham Strand in the early morning of the 10th October 1884.

Messrs H. M. Mahta, James Henry Cox, John A. MacEwen, W. H. Fenwick, Wm. Richard Lockhart, H. B. R. Martin and A. P. MacEwen were sworn in as a jury. The name of Mr. Clement Palmer was called, but no response was made. Mr. MacEwen, whose name was the eighth drawn from the box, did not think he should be called upon to sit as a jurymen, but was informed by His Lordship that he must take the place of the man who was absent.

Mr. Leach, instructed by Mr. Evans, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs Wollan and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Leach said the witness of the plaintiff, which was dated 18th December 1885, was to the effect that the plaintiffs Ting Fuk and Li Ping carried on business as drapers under the firm of Li Ping & Co. at No. 11 Bonham Strand. That the defendants' Company was a German Company carrying on business as insurance agents within the Colony. By a policy of fire insurance, dated 19th August 1884, and bearing the number 329 in the books of the Company, all the goods, important and exports in the Colony belonging to them together with all the furniture, pictures, wearing apparel, and partitions in their premises Bonham Strand, belonging to them and their employees were insured against loss and damage by fire for the term of one year for the amount of \$10,000. On or about the 10th October 1884, while this policy was in full force, a fire occurred in the

premises by which the goods, furniture, pictures, wearing apparel, and partitions were damaged or destroyed to the value of \$9,704 47. The plaintiffs thereupon became entitled to have their loss made good to them. The plaintiffs had frequently applied to the defendant company to make good to them their loss, but the defendant Company had refused and neglected to do so. The plaintiffs were the only persons entitled to the sum sued and they had conformed to all the terms and conditions of the policy. The prayer of the petition was that the defendants' Company might be ordered to pay to them the sum of \$9,704 47, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent from 19th October 1884. To these statements the defendants made answers, under date 14th January 1886, which were to the effect that the policy was granted upon certain conditions, among others being that all persons insured by the Company sustaining any loss or damage by fire were immediately to give notice to the Company or their agents, and were within 14 days of such loss or damage occurring to give particular details of their loss and make proof thereof by declaration or affirmation, and produce such other evidence as the Insurance Company might require; and that unless such declaration and affirmations were made the amount of the loss should not be recoverable; and further that if their papers showed fraud or collusion, the plaintiffs were to forfeit all claims. The defendants in their reply also alleged that the goods or merchandise, wearing apparel, furniture, &c., were not or any of them burned by fire as was stated, that the plaintiffs were not interested in the goods, and besides that the plaintiffs did not as required in the conditions of the policy immediately give notice of the loss or damage done, and did not within 14 days of the alleged loss deliver a particular account of their loss or damage as the nature of the case admitted, and did not although reasonably required by the Company make proof by their books or accounts of their losses. They further alleged that the plaintiffs made a false and fraudulent account of the alleged loss on damage by stating its amount to be \$9,704, whereas the actual facts of the case showed that the plaintiffs had lost the value of the goods or property burned or destroyed, amounted to nothing like that sum as the plaintiffs well knew. And lastly, the defendants alleged that if any of the goods or property of the plaintiffs were destroyed by fire, the fire was solely caused by the felonious act of the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs would sue Mr. Leach went on to say, that the defendants raised many objections and pleas to the petition of the plaintiffs. The most important of these objections was the last; that the fire which occurred on the 10th or 11th of Oct. 1884 was the fault of the plaintiffs themselves. Now the story of the plaintiffs, which would be supported by the evidence called on their behalf, was this:—About the middle of the year 1884 the plaintiffs arranged to form a partnership with a capital of \$25,000 dollars. Of this capital Ting Fuk contributed \$7,500, and Li Ping contributed the balance. They had really never been in the Colony, but they were put in as partners by the other two with whom they bore some family relation, and who, having money of theirs in business, wrote them down and joined them to their partnership as if they were simply partners in business. The evidence would show that the business which was a drapery one commenced somewhere about the 20th or 21st August 1884, and that on or about that date some one from the defendants' firm, without any request, came to the plaintiffs and offered them an insurance policy, stating that their terms were moderate and good. The plaintiffs Ying Fuk at the time called their attention to the fact that all the goods that were coming to their premises had not arrived. But eventually the policy of insurance was granted, which was dated 19th August 1884. The policy showed that the insurance was effected on goods and merchandise, imports or exports, the property of the said firm, or held by them on trust or on commission, with all wearing apparel except jewelry, belonging to the partners, and all further and all furniture and partitions in the house No. 11 Bonham Strand.

After enumerating the conditions of the policy as already stated, Mr. Leach said the next important point of the evidence to which he would draw the Lordship's attention was that of the occurrence of the fire, which took place shortly after midnight on 10th October 1884, at that time the plaintiffs' friends had just come to the house and immediately ran out. He found that the fire must be somewhere near his shop and accordingly went there and found it burning. He could not enter or do anything. His friend would be called to substantiate that statement, and show that the fire was not in the house at all that night. Immediately after discovering the fire Ying Fuk went to the Wang Wing Quong, knowing that his partner was in the habit of going there. He found Li Ping there, and while in that house three of his employees also came in. They brought along with them a quantity of the fire. Shortly after that the servants or persons in the employ of the defendants' Company came to that house and took away with them the Li Ping firm's books. The jury would also have it on evidence that on the same morning some one from the defendants' firm came to the plaintiffs' house and took away some of the unburnt portions of the goods. Now as regarded the value of the goods insured and the amount of goods and other things that were in 11 Bonham Strand at the time of the fire both the plaintiffs would testify that the value of the goods was \$9,700, and that the whole of the amount of their claim is made up by extra amounts claimed under the policy for wearing apparel belonging to the partners of the firm and for furniture and partitions. As regarded the events subsequent to the fire, he thought the evidence showed that about ten days after the fire took place. In reply to that the agents wrote that they would be obliged to the plaintiffs if they would send in a proof of their loss at their earliest convenience. In reply to that the plaintiffs sent their proofs Mr. Oddy said that the books were all in Chinese and that the work of translation was a very laborious task. He could not forward them at once, but he would do so as soon as possible, having previously stated that he was not to be prejudiced by not sending the books at once, and that the 14 days specified in the conditions. To this statement Messrs Pustan & Co. said practically, 'Well send them at your earliest convenience.' The demand as to delivery of proofs within the 14 days was therefore waived by defendants, as was shown both by

their letters and by their conduct. He thought it would be better that beyond four or five items to which objection was taken there was no specified objection taken to the particulars of the loss sent in by the plaintiffs on 12th Nov. 1884, verified by declarations. Then after a good deal of correspondence the jury would hear a good deal about some criminal proceedings taken in the case against a man whom he thought the evidence would show very clearly was not a partner in the firm or employed in the firm, but was one of the employees of the firm. The proceedings failed, on what ground he was not able to say, but that man was acquitted here in this Court in Criminal Sessions by the unanimous verdict of the jury. He thought he would show by evidence that there could not be the slightest doubt that this man was presented was not a partner in the firm but an employee. After the failure of the proceedings, Messrs Pustan & Co. had challenged the plaintiffs to substantiate their claim to the loss they alleged. He did not see in all their correspondence any particular ground of objection stated to the proofs of the plaintiffs' losses.

The jury would also probably hear in the case something about a man, Chi Tong, having given a promissory note to the plaintiff in the Police Court as a bribe to shut his mouth. Now the plaintiff in this case, whose signature was attached to that promissory note, would say that the signature was on the note was not his signature, and the man Chi Tong or Chi Tong would also state on oath that he never saw the promissory note and that the signature purporting to be his was not his, so there was no other name to call that promissory note but a deliberate forgery. With regard to the law on the subject he would point out that where the plaintiffs show a prima facie case of having furnished preliminary proofs the onus *probandi* of insufficiency was thrown on the Company. With regard to the question of feloniously setting fire to the premises, in the case of the Company, in this point the jury must be as fully satisfied of the wilfulness of the fire as to make the plaintiffs guilty of arson under a criminal charge. They would also bear in mind that a claim for a larger amount than they might be disposed to allow did not invalidate the claim if no fraud was proved.

Evidence for the plaintiffs in support of these statements was then given at great length, and after the case had occupied the whole day, it was adjourned.

THE DEFENCES OF HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

In the matter of its defences, Singapore still seems to be little better off than Hongkong. There, as here, the forts have been prepared with all possible despatch for the reception of the promised guns, and they are not far off completion, yet the guns have not arrived, nor is there anything definitely known as to when they may be expected. In its issue of the 6th instant, the *Singapore Free Press*, whose advocacy of the necessity for pushing the works forward has been most persistent and intelligent, sympathies with the Hongkongites in their unfortunate position, and also shows how matters stand in the Straits. It says:—

The action of the Colonial Office and the War Office in regard to the defences of Hongkong, of which a full account was given in an article in the *China Mail* last week, has not been without its effect in causing the necessity of some of the work to be done to water away for the completion of the armament of our own forts. The Hongkong Council had voted \$265,626 for the construction of the works; and the armament to be provided by the Imperial Government, which Singapore, at the cost of \$279,600. The Council are now asked to vote \$110,000 for the works, or considerably over double the sum originally voted; while the guns are now to cost £118,500. It is admitted on all hands that it is the duty of the Government to make a good job, but the danger is, that while these changes are going on, the necessity may arise for the use of the guns that might have been procured, while their places are empty, because the science of artillery or the views of the War Office must change as long as inventions continue. The Chinese made a mistake in not making so often made, that while the Colony continues to build and remodel, forts for promised powerful guns and to pay its hard dollars for its armament, the guns do not arrive. At Hongkong it would seem that the number of batteries has been increased since the last time the Council met, and the cost of the works would amount to \$255,626, but there is a very serious difference between this sum and that of £118,000, which seems to have been suddenly sprung on the Colony. The only new work in Singapore which has been added to the original plan, and that is the extension of the battery of the colony very properly insisted upon having, contributing as it does so materially to the defence of the town. By pushing on the works with vigour and expedition and by effecting economies in a manner which experience can alone dictate, we are given to understand that the Colonial Office will complete the whole scheme, even including Tanjong Katong, within the sum voted by the Legislative Council, namely, £75,100, and that at no very distant date.

We believe that the Admiral visited our forts last week, and that we have another friend at the Admiralty, who was sent to get the defences completed. It is said that the Admiral was satisfied with the works and with the new armament which is being provided by the Imperial Government, he entirely concurs in what has been urged by Major-General Cameron and our local authorities, namely, that the extension of the battery of the colony will result in creating armaments which may be said to be almost obsolete, but new armaments of heavier calibre and improved construction. No doubt every attention will be given in England to his opinion and it behoves us, here and in London, to take the highest and the highest road of official procrastination in England and to do what we can to prevent our forts being on a snare, when the time comes to depend on them. Sir Frederick Weld will have every support from the entire community in any protest which he may make in the name of the Government, whether the Government will or not, of those already promised, or the obstinate persistence of the Home authorities to use any proportion of obsolete guns.

Exchange.

HONGKONG, March 25.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/8

30 days sight, ... 3/8

4 months sight, ... 3/8

Ordin, ... 3/4

Documentary 4 months sight, ... 3/4

LORD DUFFERIN ON UPPER BURMA.

Mandaly, 17th Feb., 11 a.m.—Lord Dufferin gave a dinner to-night, and afterwards expressed himself as follows:—General Roberts and his staff, and the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and the chief officers of the Army, serving the field in Upper Burma, I desire to take the opportunity of proposing to you, the health of General Roberts and his staff, and the health of the officers and men, who have served under him, during the recent successful campaign. With this toast I wish to couple the names of the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, as well as of the officers and men of the Burmese Volunteer Corps. It is needless for me to repeat what is known to all, that the invasion of Upper Burma was undertaken with regret by the Indian Government. We had no quarrel with the inhabitants, and the prospect of its conquest, whatever might be the ultimate advantage, was certainly to be fraught with immediate expense, anxiety and embarrassment. On the other hand, the existing relations between ourselves and the Burmese Court had become intolerable, inasmuch as they were fast tending to jeopardize the security, and most vital interests of our own territories. We therefore chose the lesser of two evils, and determined to put an end to the disastrous rule of a Prince who was a curse to his own subjects, and an impossible neighbour. But in directing General Prendergast to advance to Mandalay the Government of India reminded him that it would be his duty to come as little as possible into collision with the people of the country, who are kindred in blood, religion and in all their material interests to our own subjects in Lower Burma. How admirably General Prendergast, and those serving with him, have executed their task, it is impossible to state. By rapidity of movement, skilful strategy, by the exercise of humane forbearance, and the assumption, wherever it was possible, of a most conciliatory attitude, General Prendergast succeeded, with comparatively little loss upon our side, and, what was equally desirable, with the retention of a minimum of punishment upon those who were opposed to us, in occupying Mandalay, in capturing its King, and in taking possession of the country. And, believe me, gentlemen, that to have led a British Army into the enemy's capital, in such a manner, was, under the circumstances, far more creditable with him, than would have been a costly victory, however glorious, on a fiercely contested field of battle. Nor will his countrymen fail to appreciate the sense of duty which has enabled him, and his army, to win their glorious laurels. The annals of Continental warfare show how a ruthless General may wilfully trace his name in letters of blood, on the pages of history. General Prendergast has chosen the better part, and, as a consequence, he has enabled me to send the river, to passing along the streets of this town, to enter this Palace amidst the ranks of a smiling, trusting and reconciled population. Again, it is the quality of success to conceal from public notice the many charges of failure which have been, on all sides, the enterprises which it has crowned. But those who may hereafter study the nature of our recent operations will not fail to appreciate what disastrous consequences might have ensued had sickness, or indisposition on the one hand, or recklessness on the other, directed the movements of our troops. In the name then of his Queen and country, and in the name of the Government of India, I beg to tender to General Prendergast, his Officers and the three services, my warmest thanks; and, in doing so, I would desire to extend my expressions of gratitude to all those Civil Officers who so ably seconded his endeavours, to the Chief Commissioners, to Colonel Shaden, whose courage and knowledge of the people, and of the language, we are so much indebted for the surrender of the King, as well as to their various assistants. This, however, is neither the time nor the occasion for me to particularize individually in due course of official reports of all the recent occurrences will be forwarded to the Government, who will then have an opportunity of bringing to the notice of their Sovereign the names of those who may have especially distinguished themselves. In the meantime, however, there is one announcement I am authorized to make, which it is hoped will not be received with displeasure at this table, namely that Her Majesty the Queen with the advice of Her Ministers, has been pleased to grant a gratuity of three hundred thousand rupees to the Field Force serving in Upper Burma. And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to hope that the work of pacification under the auspices of the Civil Officers, will meet with the same success as has crowned our Military efforts; for some time, indeed, they will still need the support, and assistance of the Army, who have already shown with what patience and energy they can discharge the peculiarly harassing duties imposed upon them by the necessity of suppressing dacoity, duties far more distasteful to regular troops than the hardships of open warfare. We were well aware from previous experience that it might take considerable time, even the constituted authorities of the country had made their submission, before absolute tranquillity would be restored. It took two years before Lower Burma settled down after the conquest of Pegu, as we all know. From time immemorial dacoity has been the traditional weakness of the Burmese people. Unfortunately, under the disastrous rule of Theebaw, gang robberies, and dacoity, became rife from one end of the country to the other, and this unhappy state of things has of course still further stimulated by the disbandment of his army, and the confusion, and disturbance in many minds which war and sudden change of Government were certain to entail; but I am glad to learn on all hands that district after district, under the supervision of our British Officers, is being reclaimed from the reign of terror by which it was dominated. Above all things, I rejoice to see that there is not the slightest sign of anything approaching to a general warfare against ourselves; and that when- ever a collision takes place between our troops and any native combatants, it is not that the English have been attacked, but that our soldiers have succeeded in over- taking various bands of marauders, acting in concert, who have been burning and pillaging harmless unprotected villages. These excesses the Government of Her Majesty has determined shall be terminated at every risk and cost. With this view, and in order to give effect to the proclamation issued on the first of January, by which Upper Burma was declared for ever annexed to the British Empire, the country will be at once placed under the supreme and direct administrative control of British Officers, whose experience and energy will enable them to meet, in a few years, the loss, and injury sustained by the mismanagement of its former ruler, to restore security to life and property, and raise it to the same high level of individual comfort, and commercial prosperity, as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Lower Burma under an analogous regime, though some months, or perhaps years, may elapse before we have seen the realization of all our hopes. I have no doubt that, ere a decade has passed, we shall be able to reckon the inhabitants of Upper Burma amongst the

most prosperous, and contented, of Her Majesty's subjects, and when the pen of history shall eventually trace the causes, and the results, of the conquest of Burma, the great services which General Prendergast, and his gallant companions in arms, have rendered their Queen and country, at the most momentous period of the recent crisis, will be honorably recorded. I beg to propose to you the health of General Prendergast, the Officers, and the men who have acted under his command, of the three services, and with that toast I would desire to couple the health of Mr. Bernard, and the Civil Officers who so ably seconded his endeavours.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

Insurances.

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

WE are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on usual terms at Current Rates, whether Shareholders or not, are entitled to Share in the Bonus.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July, 1885. 1239

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 436

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1883. 855

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on the above Company's Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 1 per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Oceans of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

RETURNS PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, March 23, 1886. 998

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERAK, GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIAL ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY AND SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 30th March, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Cloth) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuable for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed direct Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

N.B.—This Steamship takes Cargo and Passengers for MARSEILLES.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 19, 1886. 609

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship BELGIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

RETURNS PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, March 13, 1886. 517

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA; BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th of April, 1886, at Noon, the Company's Steamship AYA, Commandant VIMONT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 6th April, 1886. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, March 24, 1886. 608

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL AND POPULAR ASPECTS.

BY ERNEST J. EHRH, PH.D., TORONTO.

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Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 1588

NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTIONS OF CHINESE, with special reference to PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPWRECK LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,—Price, 75 cents.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into tenth Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From the Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to Kowloon Island to North Point.
10. Kowloon Wharves.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Activ	3 masted	260	Mar. 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Agassiz	3 masted	260	Mar. 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Amatista	3 masted	1430	Mar. 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Sydney, &c.	27th inst. Laid up
Anton	3 masted	678	Jan. 31	Russell & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Bothwell Castle	3 masted	336	Mar. 23	Wielor & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Camelot	3 masted	4212	Mar. 23	Wielor & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Chiriqui	3 masted	1049	Jan. 30	Ban Hin Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Chiriqui Castle	3 masted	1482	Oct. 16	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Decima	3 masted	1363	Mar. 1	Order	Haiphong	To-morrow
Dicky	3 masted	958	Mar. 24	Siemssen & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Estrella	3 masted	329	Oct. 13	Wielor & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Fidella	3 masted	832	Mar. 21	Wielor & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Galveston	3 masted	1301	Mar. 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Grafton	3 masted	1936	Mar. 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Gulf of Suva	3 masted	1158	Feb. 10	Captain	Haiphong	To-morrow
Horseyards	3 masted	1014	Mar. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Independent	3 masted	871	Mar. 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Island	3 masted	981	Nov. 15	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Japaneese	3 masted	1204	Mar. 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Kong Bong	3 masted	862	Mar. 22	Yuen Fat Hong	Haiphong	To-morrow
Leunux	3 masted	1327	Mar. 20	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Madras	3 masted	1066	Mar. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Melita	3 masted	1066	Mar. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Memming	3 masted	649	Dec. 28	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Ningpo	3 masted	761	Mar. 20	Siemssen & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Picot	3 masted	284	Sept. 24	Chinese	Haiphong	To-morrow
Picot Friedland	3 masted	101	June 21	H. K. & W. Dock Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Prometheus	3 masted	1278	Mar. 23	Russell & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Protos	3 masted	1377	Mar. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Haiphong	To-morrow
Quarta	3 masted	1190	Mar. 21	Edmund Schellhaas & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Reno	3 masted	793	Mar. 24	Edmund Schellhaas & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Reynard	3 masted	270	Mar. 24	Edmund Schellhaas & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Richlow	3 masted	862	Mar. 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Haiphong	To-morrow
Thames	3 masted	2131	Feb. 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Totomi Maru	3 masted	1071	Mar. 14	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Wingang	3 masted	1560	Mar. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Woo-sung	3 masted	1169	Mar. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Haiphong	To-morrow

Sailing Vessels							
den Besse	3	c O'Brien	Amer. bqs.	812	Dec.	10 Melchers & Co.	Victoria, B.C.
Johnston	3	c Hall	Amer. bqs.	947	Jan.	18 Kwang Yang Chong	
Arctic	4	c Robinson	Brit. bqs.	1396	Jan.	23 Douglas Steamship Co.	
Auguste	5	c Bee	Ger. bqs.	937	Jan.	30 Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg
Calatoga	7	c Robinson	Brit. sch.	1854	Feb.	28 Captain	
Channel Queen	8	c Stelson	Amer. sh.	1376	Jan.	10 Russell & Co.	
Cheshire	8	c Stelson	Amer. sh.	1376	Jan.	10 Russell & Co.	
Coloma	3	c Le Lacheur	Brit. bqs.	609	Jan.	18 Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Honolulu
Colorado	10	c Pickard	Brit. bqs.	1307	Mar.	5 Order	
Cordoba	3	c Noyes	Amer. bqs.	842	Dec.	18 Melchers & Co.	Portland
C. P. Sargent	3	c W. Ryan	Amer. bqs.	1036	Jan.	15 Postan & Co.	New York
Dellina	3	c Bozzo	Italian bqs.	434	Mar.	10 D. Musso & Co.	
Edward Kidder	3	c Atherton	Amer. sh.	1638	Jan.	15 Order	
Elizabeth	3	c Briganti	Ital. bqs.	434	Mar.	23 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Canton Dock
Elizabeth Nicholson	3	c Griffin	Amer. bqs.	965	Dec.	25 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Ellen A. Reed	3	c Brauer	Ger. bqs.	1170	Mar.	12 Melchers & Co.	
Emblem	3	c Gleason	Brit. bqs.	804	Mar.	11 Order	
Francis	3	c Hatfield	Brit. bqs.	1750	Jan.	23 Order	
Freeman	3	c Roberts	Brit. bqs.	1162	Mar.	5 Order	
Fred. P. Litchfield	3	c Summers	Brit. bqs.	774	Jan.	2 Siemssen & Co.	Havre, &c.
Freeman	7	c Waterhouse	Amer. bqs.	606	Mar.	17 Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Granite State	8	c Jumper	Ger. sch.	74	Mar.	5 Blackhead & Co.	
Great Admiral	8	c Bartlett	Amer. bqs.	1042	Mar.	26 Order	
Heda N. Bangs	3	c Fowler	Amer. bqs.	1338	Mar.	22 H. H. Tripp	
Hydra	3	c Fitz	Brit. bqs.	1034	Feb.	24 Douglas Lapsack & Co.	K'loon Dock
John Currier	3	c Thompson	Amer. sh.	1498	Oct.	9 Order	
Josephus	3	c Bango	Amer. sch.	542	Mar.	19 Order	
Margaretha	3	c Day	Amer. sh.	1475	Jan.	13 Melchers & Co.	San Francisco
McNair	3	c Binge	Ger. bqs.	785	Feb.	5 Gonsalves & Co.	Honolulu
McNair	3	c Currier	Amer. sh.	1847	Jan.	2 Order	
McNair	3	c Blethen	Amer. sh.	1397	Mar.	22 Butterfield & Swire	
McNair	3	c Rodgers	Amer. sh.	1278	Mar.	14 Adamson & Co.	
McNair	8	c Wiggers	Ger. sh.	1245	Jan.	27 Order	
McNair	3	c Frost	Amer. sh.	1245	Jan.	27 Order	
McNair	4	c Lightbody	Brit. bqs.	807	Mar.	20 Melchers & Co.	
McNair	3	c Glover	Amer. sh.	1168	Mar.	3 Melchers & Co.	
McNair	5	c Crosslands	Brit. bqs.	1338	Nov.	30 Douglas Steamship Co.	
McNair	3	c Bailey	Ger. bqs.	744	Mar.	19 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	New York
McNair	3	c Eusebach	Ger. bqs.	744	Mar.	15 Siemssen & Co.	
McNair	3	c Schumacher	Siam. bqs.	512	Oct.	29 Yuen Fat Hong	
McNair	3	c Thorneiko	Amer. bqs.	1136	Oct.	22 Order	
McNair	3	c Michelson	Siam. bqs.	294	Mar.	20 Chinese	
McNair	4	c Matcolm	Brit. bqs.	1305	Jan.	22 Russell & Co.	San Francisco
McNair	3	c Graham	Brit. bqs.	494	Mar.	6 Chinese	
McNair	4	c Nichols	Amer. sh.	1650	Nov.	30 Captain	
McNair	3	c J. S. Sargent	Amer. sh.	1638	Jan.	15 Order	
McNair	3	c Bango	Amer. sch.	542	Mar.	19 Order	
McNair	3	c Day	Amer. sh.	1475	Jan.	13 Melchers & Co.	
McNair	3	c Binge	Ger. bqs.	785	Feb.	5 Gonsalves & Co.	
McNair	3	c Currier	Amer. sh.	1847	Jan.	2 Order	
McNair	3	c Blethen	Amer. sh.	1397	Mar.	22 Butterfield & Swire	
McNair	3	c Rodgers	Amer. sh.	1278	Mar.	14 Adamson & Co.	
McNair	8	c Wiggers	Ger. sh.	1245	Jan.	27 Order	
McNair	3	c Frost	Amer. sh.	1245	Jan.	27 Order	
McNair	4	c Lightbody	Brit. bqs.	807	Mar.	20 Melchers & Co.	
McNair	3	c Glover	Amer. sh.	1168	Mar.	3 Melchers & Co.	
McNair	5	c Crosslands	Brit. bqs.	1338	Nov.	30 Douglas Steamship Co.	
McNair	3	c Bailey	Ger. bqs.	744	Mar.	19 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
McNair	3	c Eusebach	Ger. bqs.	744	Mar.	15 Siemssen & Co.	
McNair	3	c Schumacher	Siam. bqs.	512	Oct.	29 Yuen Fat Hong	
McNair	3	c Thorneiko	Amer. bqs.	1136	Oct.	22 Order	
McNair	3	c Michelson	Siam. bqs.	294	Mar.	20 Chinese	
McNair	4	c Matcolm	Brit. bqs.	1305	Jan.	22 Russell & Co.	
McNair	3	c Graham	Brit. bqs.	494	Mar.	6 Chinese	
McNair	4	c Nichols	Amer. sh.	1650	Nov.	30 Captain	